

INDIANA WAS WILD OVER SHINING SILVER.

Ex-President Harrison Himself Led Cheers for the White Metal.

It Was All for the Silver Service Given to the Battle Ship Indiana.

Great Day Down the Bay for Governor and Residents of the Hoosier State.

GUNS, ORATORY, FLAGS AND A FEAST. Splendid Gift of the People of the Inland State to the Big War Vessel, Appropriately Presented and Formally Received.

It was a great day yesterday for the two Indians—the State and the battleship which is named after the State. The handsome silver service and library, purchased with the money raised by popular subscription, was turned over to Captain Kelley D. Evans by Governor Matthews in the presence of a large gathering of ladies, civilians, naval officers and sailors. The occasion was made all the more interesting by the attendance of ex-President and Mrs. Harrison. Mr. Harrison made one of his characteristically appropriate speeches. The members of the committee of presentation, who had come from various cities

the Narrows and ran down the lower bay as far as the Horseshoe, where she came to anchor. Lunch was then served to the guests. Shortly after 1 p. m. the Dolphin returned to where the White Squadron was lying. The launches of all the warships were called into service to transfer the visitors from the Dolphin to the Indiana. On the deck and towers of the battleship were drawn up her full crew and marine squad. In addition to Admiral Bence and Captain Schley, of the New York, and Captain Evans and staff, of the Indiana, the captains and officers of the various other war vessels in their shiny uniforms awaited the coming of the guests. As ex-President Harrison ascended the gangway, every vessel in the squadron began to fire a salute of twenty guns in his honor. The noise was deafening, and the hills reverberated with the sound.

Admiral Bence and Captain Evans received the guests as they stepped on the deck and Captain Evans led the way to where the silver service had been spread out upon the deck to the best advantage. The ladies and gentlemen ranged themselves in a circle around the silver service, while a picturesque background was made up of naval officers. On the turret the speeches and to feast their eyes on the beautiful gift to their ship, and the elegant uniforms of Governor Matthews' staff.

Speech-making Was in Order. When everything was in readiness, Governor Matthews stepped forward, and, addressing Captain Evans, made the speech of representation, in the course of which he said:

"We are here to-day representing the citizens of a great inland State, to greet you on the sea, and to express, in part, a grateful recognition of an honor conferred upon the State, which truly holds our local devotion. Indiana felt truly honored when this magnificent vessel and powerful engine of war was christened with her name, and yet with pardonable pride we, citizens of Indiana, feel that she could wear upon her massive sides or float from her masthead no prouder name."

The Governor then introduced Mr. Charles R. Williams, who made a brief address, after which Secretary McAdoo rose and won the admiration of all the residents of Indiana present by saying: "The ship is worthy of you and your State, she has any one of her kind either in offensive or defensive qualities, it is not known to the naval experts." At the conclusion of Secretary McAdoo's speech, there were loud calls for ex-President Harrison, who, in response, said:

BICYCLES RUIN AN OLD BUSINESS FIRM.

Hodgman Rubber Company Goes into the Hands of a Receiver.

Failure Directly Attributable to the Sudden Innovation of the Wheel.

Headlong Plunge, Without Counting of Costs, into the Manufacture of Tires.

RIVALRY IS FOUND TOO KEEN.

Robert W. Todd Appointed by the Court to Take Charge of a Business Which Was Established as Long Ago as 1840.

The Hodgman Rubber Company, one of the oldest concerns in the United States, established in 1840 by Daniel Hodgman, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday afternoon, having an unimpaired business record of more than half a century. Though the present business stringency is the immediate cause of the failure, the bicycle was the true reason. Like many other big manufacturing houses which had an established business in other lines, the Hodgman Company was attracted by the seeming huge profits to be made in the manufacture and sale of bicycle parts. Having a plant in which, with very little

Court, in White Plains, and asked that a receiver be named. This was done by the Court and Robert W. Todd, of No. 229 Broadway, was appointed. The bond was fixed at \$20,000 and Mr. Todd at once came into the city and took possession of the two stores, which are at No. 429 Broadway and No. 21 West Twenty-third street. Those were closed and a notice posted in the window stating the action that had been taken.

The failure of the firm was a total surprise to the business world, and the greatest sympathy was expressed on all sides for the heads of the company. None of the officers or directors of the firm were at the store yesterday to explain to the many anxious inquirers the cause or the extent of the failure. Even the receiver, Mr. Todd, appeared, and was not prepared to give out any details. "I have just taken charge," he said, "and have as yet had no opportunity to find out how the affairs of the firm stand. From what I have been told, however, I am sure that the creditors will lose nothing and that in all probability the business of the company will soon be resumed. The stores will be closed until I have taken an account of stock, so that I can make an intelligent report to the court. Then they will probably be reopened for the sale of goods. The factories at Tuckahoe and the machine shop at Mount Vernon will be closed indefinitely."

TOBIAS RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Convinces the Court He Had Nothing to Do with the Predicament of Alfred Liscomb.

Aged Alfred Liscomb did not appear in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to explain how he was robbed and chained in a King street stable. William Tobias, of No. 345 West Twenty-second street, is believed by Captain Farrell to be able to throw a light on this mystery if he would. "It looks very much to me," said Magistrate Crane, "as though the old man had chained himself up in that cellar for some reason; but why?" "Your Honor, I think I know why," said Counselor Newburger. "This artful old man had had legal trouble with his former partner, my client, and he chained himself up and told this cock-and-bull story in order to break a low revenge; in

AN UNGLEAN LEPER WALKED INTO BELLEVUE

Had for Over a Year Been Sleeping in Cheap Lodging Houses.

Was Seized and Sent to Perpetual Seclusion on North Brother Island.

Dr. Fowler, of the Health Board, Said Public Sentiment Alone Demanded It.

DECLARED THE CUSTOM BARBAROUS.

Other Physicians Also Agreed That Lepers Might, with Entire Safety, Be Treated with More Leniency.

In the olden days Frederick Fleming would have been covered by law to keep his head and face obliged, and to cry at frequent intervals as he went along his weary way, "Unclean! Unclean!" for Frederick Fleming is a leper. Last Sunday night a German, aged about forty years, ragged, dirty, stupid and apparently as low in mind and estate as a rational human being can become, applied for shelter at the charity lodging house attached to Bellevue Hospital. He was taken in and given a pallet among a hundred or so other penniless men. Monday night he reappeared and was again accommodated with a night's lodging. Yesterday morning Fleming drifted into the charity dispensary attached to the big hospital. On an average six hundred patients a day are examined and prescribed for in this dispensary. Fleming entered with the crowd, and when his turn came he confronted Dr. O. H. Holder, the physician in duty.

Dr. Holder, after a glance at the man, began anxiously questioning him. The result of the questions and the subsequent physical examination was that Fleming was turned over to the hospital proper with Dr. Holder's report that he was suffering from the disease scientifically catalogued as "leprosy," generally known as leprosy. The afflicted man had all the symptomatic evidences of the dread disease in its most aggravated form. He had the livid white spots upon his forehead and body indicative of anæsthetic leprosy, and also the heavily wrinkled eyelids and the nodular indentations of the flesh over the cheek bones which are described in the medical books as symptomatic of tubercular or tuberculous leprosy. His feet also showed unmistakable evidences of the awful affliction.

Fleming said that he was a baker, out of employment at present, but two years a resident of this city, and was ordinarily a lodger in the cheap transient houses of the Bowery and Park row. He said that he had been afflicted with the disease for ten years, and had contracted it in Brazil, where he lived for seventeen years previous to his coming to America. Sent to the Long Island. From Bellevue Hospital he was early in the afternoon transferred to the Willard Parker Hospital for contagious Diseases, and from there, after examination by the experts in cutaneous and specific diseases, attached to that institution, he was early in the evening sent to the little isolated leper colony on North Brother's Island.

"It was a clear case of leprosy," said Dr. George B. Fowler, of the Board of Health. Dr. Holder's diagnosis was confirmed at Bellevue and at the Willard Parker Hospital. Public opinion, formed perhaps by the Biblical stories of leprosy, obliges us to send this man to the leper cottage on North Brother's Island. In a shame, though, leprosy in this climate is not contagious. It can only be communicated by actual contact, and then only in rare instances. There are four or five other lepers on the island. They are isolated and not allowed to further than fifty feet away from the cottage set aside for their use. Their condition is pitiable in the extreme. "This fear of leprosy," continued Dr. Fowler, "is a superstition only. I have the opinions of the ablest specialists in the world on the subject, and they all agree that the disease is not contagious. Dr. George Fox, of this city, is one of the greatest living authorities on cutaneous diseases, and he is one of those who emphatically assert that the disease is not catching, as the phrase is. He says there are three separate types of leprosy—the tubercular, the anæsthetic and the anæsthetic. And further, he says that neither of these is contagious until, as sometimes occurs, the disease affects the lungs. Then it is contagious in the same way that consumption is. I have always desired that public opinion might so form that we might be enabled to give these poor lepers practical, not absolute liberty. It is a mere superstition that obliges us to keep them confined."

Asked Cleveland to Intercede. "I wrote to President Cleveland on the subject and asked him to include in his last message a recommendation to Congress certain islands in the bay off San Francisco, in the great lakes, near New York, and in other places, be set aside for these unfortunate people, so that they might be established on farms and thus get some sort of life. He did not accept my suggestion, and as public opinion—without reason—demands it, the New York taxpayers are obliged to support all the lepers who are found here. In isolation, for practically the terms of their lives."

"Then," Dr. Fowler went on, "we have two negroes and two Chinamen on the island now, beside this man Fleming. A Chinese doctor recently applied to the Board of Health for permission to send the Chinamen back to China. We asked him to submit a plan for sending them, and if it seemed favorable the Board was perfectly willing that they should go. No steamship would take them, that I know. We have heard nothing more of the plan as yet." An eminent authority on syphilis and skin diseases attached to one of the hospitals in New York, Dr. Fox, in his belief that leprosy is not contagious in the higher latitudes. He said there are two types of the disease. One is called the tubercular leprosy, and the other the anæsthetic. Anæsthetic leprosy is characterized by a bleaching of the skin in circular spots, and atrophy of the muscles, particularly of the inter-osteal, the muscles between the bones of the hands and feet. These spots are discolored parts on the skin are anæsthetic—insensible to pain—lacking in sensation. The tubercular form is characterized by thickened and indurated spots of the skin. These nodular and indurated spots will probably in time ulcerate. The ulcerations are very obstinate—hard to heal, and constitute the main characteristics of the disease after it is well advanced."

Lighter Stuck on Oyster Island. The big steam lighter John Lemox ran ashore on Oyster Island, in the upper bay, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boat was heavily laden with all sorts of food, and was very comfortable. It was taken out, and it was expected that it would be used for the New Jersey shore. The crew remained on board.

THEY FOUGHT AN EAGLE. Bird Is Believed to Have Come from the Catskills and Was Captured on a Ferryboat.

When the ferryboat Pierpont was opposite Governor's Island yesterday on the 8 a. m. trip, Morris Higgins, an oiler, found himself covered with feathers, and saw an eagle floundering on the deck. Patrick Grace, a deckhand, threw a stick at the bird and broke a window in the pilot house of a passing tug. Then Higgins stunned the eagle with a bucket. The bird soon showed signs of life. Grace attempted to sit on it, but the eagle wouldn't have it. With its talons it tore out a piece of Grace's trousers and hopped its



big wings and fought and bit vigorously. Grace and Higgins called Andrew Yeti, another deckhand, and the three men subdued the bird. They carried it below, where Engineer Jim Stanton tied it to a chair. Three times the bird was discovered half way off the boat dragging the chair after it. When Grace went off duty, he took the eagle with him, declaring he was going to get the price of a pair of new trousers out of him. The eagle measured five feet from tip to tip. It is a young bird, gray in color. Since Saturday's storm several eagles have been seen in the harbor, and it is believed they were blown here from the Catskills. One was caught by the crew of a tug in Atlantic Basin last Sunday.

PENSION MONEY DECREASING.

Commissioner Murphy's Report Shows a Saving for the Last Year.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Commissioner of Pensions Murphy, in his annual report on the operations of the Pension Bureau, shows that during the fiscal year just passed 40,774 new pensioners were added, 3,873 restored who had been previously dropped, making a total of 44,647, and that the losses from various causes had aggregated 44,693. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1896, was 970,678. Disallowances of pensions during the year amounted to \$7,284, most of them being applications for increases. The amount disbursed was \$138,214,000, a decrease of \$1,362,000 over those of the preceding year. The act of January 3, 1883, increasing pensions from \$8 to \$12 of certain Mexican veterans whose names were then on the rolls, the Commissioner says, does not make any provision for the pensions of others whose names might be subsequently recorded, and he says that the act of 1883, which grants to all Mexican survivors who are totally disabled and in destitute circumstances.

MADE THE WRONG LABELS.

A Pittsburg Printer Confesses to Counterfeiting for a Customer.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21.—T. P. McNary, a printer, has confessed to counterfeiting Castoria labels and is now in jail, awaiting sentence on Saturday. Last Spring one George A. Knapp got up a spurious counterfeited label, the name, "What Babies Cry For." He then took Castoria wrappers and labels to McNary, telling him the copyright on them had run out, and McNary made the required counterfeit of them. Knapp was almost immediately arrested, as well as McNary, but the former jumped his bail. When McNary's case was called in the Criminal Court, he pleaded guilty. He then learned from the Judge that copyrights, labels, trade marks, etc., never expire unless the manufactured article requiring the same ceases to be made.

Whitthrop Sent to Jail for Life. San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Oliver W. Whitthrop, who was convicted of abducting and robbing James Campbell, the Hawaiian millionaire, was sentenced to imprisonment for life this morning.

Mineral Fair Opens To-day. Mineola, L. I., Sept. 21.—The fifty-fifth annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be opened here to-morrow. There will be a fine show of horses, sheep and dogs. There will also be an exhibition of vegetables and flowers. The fair exhibition is always the best of the year.

SULTAN VOWS TO KILL CHRISTIANS.

Massacres Will Follow an Attempt to Force the Dardanelles.

Turkey's Ruler Mad with Fear of Deposition or Assassination.

Minister Terrell Reports to Washington of the Slaying of People in Two Towns.

OBJECT OF THE ITALIAN SQUADRON.

Will Demand That Reforms Be Granted in Armenia—Claim Again Made That the United States and England Are Backing Italy.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Vossische Zeitung says that the Sultan vows that no Christian shall live in his Empire if an English or any other fleet of warships attempts to force its way through the Dardanelles. Everything is in readiness, the telegram says, to start a general massacre the moment the bombardment of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles begins. The Sultan is crazed by fears of assassination or dethronement. The Vossische Zeitung implores the powers to back up the Grand Vizier and reduce the Sultan to submission.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Minister Terrell cables the State Department that he is advised from Harpoot that serious massacres have occurred at Kerk and Sams. Officials of the department do not find these places on any maps, but expect further advice on the subject, especially if any Americans have suffered.

Claims Support from America. London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Milan, Italy, says that the departure of the Italian flying squadron for Turkey is the first step toward forcing the Sultan to grant reforms in Armenia. The dispatch says that the Secole (a newspaper) declares that Italy is supported by the United States and Great Britain. The Secole says the Sultan will be deposed if he does not comply with the demands.

Mr. Gladstone is announced to speak at a meeting to be held in Liverpool Thursday to protest against the Armenian atrocities. Lord Derby will preside over the meeting. A large meeting of Conservatives was held in Liverpool to-day, over which Arthur B. Forwood, M. P., presided. The sense of the meeting was that it would not be advisable to take part in a party in the demonstration in sympathy with the Armenians which is to be held here Thursday. The presence of Mr. Gladstone at Thursday's meeting was deprecated as giving the demonstration a party character. The chairman, in his remarks, concerning Mr. Gladstone's presence at, and virtual domination of, the coming demonstration, said that Lord Salisbury sympathized as deeply with the Armenians as any one, and was more anxious than anybody else could be to relieve the situation.

Report on the Eguin Massacre. Constantinople, Sept. 21.—The Porte has received an official report stating that six hundred persons were killed in the recent disturbances at Eguin, in the Diarbekir District of Armenia. The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter of the town, pillaged and burned the houses and killed as many of the inhabitants as they could find. Numbers of the Armenians succeeded in making their escape to the mountains. The town of Eguin purchased immunity from invasion by the Kurds in 1895, and the people were not molested at that time, though massacres occurred on all sides. The report says it is feared that massacres will soon take place in other districts of Anatolia.

WAS BLANCO KILLED? Rumor That the Governor of the Philippine Islands Was a Victim of Foul Play. Madrid, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Hong Kong to the Imperial says it is reported there upon the strength of advice from Manila that General Blanco, Spanish Governor of the Philippine Islands, has disappeared, and it is supposed that he has been murdered. Wants a Cheaper Lawyer. Client Accuses a New York Attorney of Driving a Harsh Bargain. An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Russell by Richard F. Carman, that Charles E. Whitehead be substituted as his attorney in place of Charles H. Daniels in proceedings to obtain \$24,567, which has been deposited with the City Chamberlain to Carman's credit since 1882. The money was left by Carman's grandfather. Daniels advised on June 1 last to procure for Carman any property in existence belonging to him, of which he was not aware, for 50 per cent. Carman, who has learned of the money deposited with the City Chamberlain for him while acting officially for the State Comptroller, and that he has represented that the property he undertook to get for him was real estate instead of cash. Daniels submitted through his attorneys an affidavit in which he denied both charges made against him. Daniels is of ex-Judge Daniels, of the General Term. He was formerly an attorney secured by applicants for admission to the bar. Justice Russell sent the matter to a referee to decide whether or not the attorney secured by Daniels was entitled to compensation for alleged service.

AMERICAN CONSUL DEAD.

T. G. Gibson, Our Representative at Beyrut a Victim of Smallpox.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The State Department has received a cablegram announcing the death by smallpox at Beyrut, Syria, of United States Consul Thomas G. Gibson. He was formerly an attorney secured by applicants for admission to the bar. Cleveland from Augusta, Ga., in September, 1883.



Presentation of Silver Service to the Battleship Indiana. Governor Matthews and many eminent citizens of the Hoosier State, including ex-President Harrison, went down the bay yesterday on the Dolphin, and, boarding the splendid warship Indiana, formally presented that vessel with a service of silver and a library. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo replied on the part of the Navy Department.

change, rubber tires for bicycles could be turned out, the directors of the company decided to go into the business. Arrangements were made and machinery secured for manufacturing the tires. But the company soon found that even though a first-class quality of tires was turned out, the goods could not be sold without advertising. Other tires were in the market which had already become well known to wheelmen, and to bring the new tire into use it was necessary to spend large sums of money. This was done and the tire began to have a steady sale. As it was a new style of goods the firm found it necessary to give an unusually long period of credit to dealers to induce them to handle it. Then came the many recent failures in the bicycle trade and consequent losses, or, at least, inability to make prompt collections. Under ordinary circumstances this would not have troubled the company, but, coupled with the unsettled condition of the money market, it caused serious embarrassment. Notes were coming due and the directors of the concern saw no way to raise the money with which to meet them. A meeting was held and it was decided that it would be for the best interest of all the creditors, as well as of the company and stockholders, to have a receiver appointed. As the chief officers of the company were in Westchester County, it was necessary that this action should be taken in that district. Accordingly, early yesterday afternoon Frederick A. Ward, of No. 136 Broadway, the attorney for the company, went before Justice Dyckman, of the Supreme